## Here's Good Luck FOR YOU

50 pieces colored Crystal Silks, all the new shades, never sold less than \$2. Manufacturer was compelled to sacrifice. You can have your pick at 98c.

## Peau Mignonne

The most beautiful of all Silk fabrics; lustrous as Satin; soft as Liberty Silk. We have it in plain colors and stripes. You cannot get them elsewhere.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

Sole Agents for Her Majesty's Corset-best in

### MONDAY'S Bulletin. Bargain

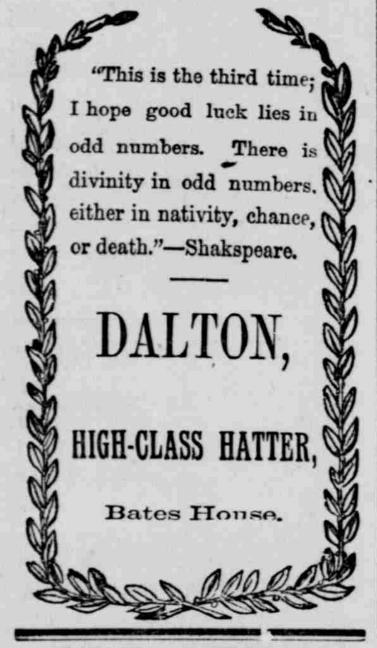
A few samples among the many for that day: 200 Cocea Door Mats, regular price 90c, will go for 37c each. 100 Chenille Table Covers, fringed all around, 112 yards square, for 69e each.

Dorflinger American Cut Glass Water Bottles, deep Cut. \$2.79 each. Cut Glass Tumblers to match at 37c each.

See the window for the other bargains.

ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.



CLAIM IT'S A BACK NUMBER. A Remonstrance That Is Alleged to Be

Very Much Out of Date.

Judge Baker will hear final arguments in the Wayne MacVeagh Meek-street improvement case next Thursday and will probably decide the matter in litigation at the conclusion of the hearing. The attorneys for the defense say no record can be found of the filing of any remonstrances against the improvement on June 21, 1893, as claimed by the plaintiffs' attorneys, Messrs. Edwards and Denny. They incorporated in their amended bill a remonstrance of that date signed "James H. Fisher." Mr. Fisher was the administrator of the Bobbs estate | sayest that I am a king." and dropped dead April 24, 1893. In the fall of 1892 he filed a remonstrance against the improvement that has caused all this litigation, saying that there was no public demand for the improvement and that none of the expense of making it would fall on the petitioners, but most of it on the heirs of the Bobbs estate. His attorney informed the Board of Public Works at the time of the filing of this remonstrance that if the improvement was allowed to go over until the following summer there would be no objection to it on the part of his client. With that understanding the improvement resolution was rescinded and nothing more done toward getting the improvement started until last summer, when the resolution was again adopted, and July 10 set for hearing remonstrances. No remonstrances were forthcoming at this time and the improvement was accordingly ordered.

How a man who died in April could remonstrate two or three months later against a street improvement is something that is puzzling the attorneys for the defense and seems likely to engage the attention of the judge for a few moments. The attorneys say the records show that Mr. Fisher filed this remonstrance in the fall of 1892, and not in the summer of 1893, and that they fall to show any subsequent remonstrance to the one first mentioned in • deference to which the improvement was delayed nine months. This Meek-street case has become very well known through frequent reference to it in the newspapers. He distinctly outlined to His disciples the It was at first supposed to involve the validity of the city charter and attained Immediate prominence on that account, but Judge Baker promptly and effectually disposed of that erroneous conclusion some

THE GUN SCARED THEM.

A Savage Assault That Might Have Ended in Several Murders.

Several murders were narrowly averted, Saturday night, about 1 o'clock, at the corner of Mississippi and Market streets. A party of five, including G. P. and J. L. Jews, Greeks and Romans and barbarians Kibbe, brothers, residing at No. 1814 North Pennsylvania street, B. F. Pickens, R. W. Stocking and Homer Pierce, who work at the Fanhandle shops east of the city, were walking along in that vicinity, last night, at that hour, and were, so they claim, set upon without provocation by six unknown men, who were evidently under the influence of liquor. The fight was even for a few moments, when one of the six struck one of his opponents a severe blow on the head with a pair of brass knucks and felled him to the ground. This greatly enraged the and firing point-blank at the attacking party. The pistol only snapped, however. This was sufficient, though, to scare the six men, who fled westward to the river bridge, pursued by the five. When the bridge was reached, the one who carried the revolver, with the intention of trying his weapon, pulled the trigger and this time the cartridge exploded. The noise attracted patrolmen Leppert and Diltz, who succeeded in getting the names of the five. The names of the assaulting party could not be obtained, but the police have a good descrip-

New Hat Racks at William L. Elder.

KEEP ON THE ARMOR

Rev. J. H. Ranger's Sermon at Christ Church on Temptation.

Rev. M. L. Haines Talks at the First Church on "The Kingdom Jesus Planned and Established."

Rev. J. H. Ranger, of Christ Church, preached yesterday morning on the text, "Then the devil taketh Him up into the holy city and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple and saith unto Him, if Thou be the Son of God cast thyself down; for it is written He shall give His angels charge concerning these; and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone. Jesus said unto him, it is written again, thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Matt. iv, 5, 6, 7.

"Clustering around this scene," said the rector, "there are some incidental things worthy of note at which we only briefly glance. Jesus was here in the wilderness by the will of God. To go apart from the world and to commune with God and our own souls is good for all. To go into solitude under the guidance of the Holy Spirit is to know ourselves and to be taught of God. But solitude is also a place of great temptation. Let no one think to free himself from sin by going apart from men. We may leave the world behind us, but the flesh and the devil will be with us still. Whether in solitude or in company, there is need for watchfulness, and Jesus is, in both, our guide. We see that one victory does not mean eternal life. So long as we are in this world, let us not hope to lay our armor by. The second temptation follows quickly on the first. Successful resistance of one temptation brings another. The world, the flesh and the devil will never cease to oppose him who is in a way to do good. Here is not our rest.

"Even in Satan's mouth there is here a truth of great spiritual comfort, 'He shall give His angels charge over thee.' So long as God's people are in the ways He has appointed for them, they are shielded by angelic guards. God's angels succor us here on earth, and they stand ever watchful between us and our invisible foes. The chief thing is that this was a temptation to the commission of a presumptuous sin. They who know God, they who are consciously the recipients of His benefits, they who have the experience of His grace and are recognized subjects of His kingdom are the very people who are liable to be open to the temptation of presumption. There is the presumption which comes from the love of ease. The Christian life is an arduous life. It calls for self-discipline and self-examination. It needs the strong effort of the will in curbing passion. The true Christian must acquire much God-given knowledge. He must regularly engage in spiritual exercises. Through an overmastering faith his whole life must be a work for Christ. Even then he will be hard pressed. Is it not the height of presumption then for a Christian without these strong safeguards of hard-earned grace to throw himself into the midst of the snares and the temptations of the world? To live in spiritual ease and yet to trust that God will take care of us in any case is a presumptuous sin. So is wilifulness. The willful man has taken his own course. He will not take his course into his chamber. He will not lay it before God and find out whether his course is also the divine course. Neither will he come into the Lord's house and to His table that he may school his pride into lowliness and his ignorance into wisdom. He will go his own way. On that way, and it is an exceedingly dangerous one, there is no promise of divine help. Many are presumptuous because of the allurements of pleasure. Our life should be one of large seriousness and deep earnestness; of seriousness and earnestness so deep that they become a joy to the soul. But these qualities are never won by those whose days are largely given up to pleasure. To be in a round of social gayeties and public entertainments is to starve the soul and to fall to a low spiritual plane. It is to put one's self in the way of inherent levity, and worldliness, and irreligion. It is to meet the great possibilities and the critical crises of life not with vital faith, but with dead sentimentality. May God defend us all from such presumption. "Shall we," concluded the rector, "not watch and pray and fast with Him that through Him we may win the victory for His glory and the salvation of our own souls? Lent, with its call to special acts of devotion and denial and service, is to deepen within us the grace of God to the end that our whole life may be one act of self-sacrifice to Him who for us overcame the wicked one. Let us humbly and de-

THE KINGDOM OF JESUS.

voutly pray with David: 'Keep Thy servant

also from presumptuous sins lest they get the dominion over me; so shall I be un-defiled and innocent from the great of-

Dr. Haines's Impressions of How It Was Planned and Established. The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church listened to a strong sermon yesterday morning. Rev. M. L. Haines, the pastor, addressed his hearers on "The Kingdom Jesus Planned and Estalished,"

"Pilate therefore said unto Him, 'Art thou a king, then?" Jesus answered, "Thou

from the text:

Dr. Haines thought that it naturally followed that a great man will have great thoughts; that his ideas will be in accord with the proportions of his mind. If Jesus of Nazareth was greater than man, it would be expected that his ideas and thoughts would have a depth and range beyond those of men. Christ's standpoint is truth. He does not reason up to a truth and grasp the edge of it, as Socrates or Bacon, but he enunciates universals as though they were the undisputed formulas of the multiplication table. To-day onequarter of the population of the globe is under the nominal headship of this man of Nazareth as their sovereign. They can be seen in all lands falling down before Him and paying Him homage, All that has been achieved has come about not through accident, not through the unforeseen work of blind forces, but as the outwork of a definite, clear plan. The thought of this kingdom lay in the mind of Jesus just as clearly as the thought of the massive State Capitol now rising in the midst of the other buildings of our city. The wonder of wonders of this kingdom is not that it was accomplished, but that it was all planned out, mapped out beforehand. nature of His kingdom, the laws and the standards of greatness in it, and the pure bond by which, through all the ages, its subjects were to be united to Him as their sovereign. From the beginning of His ministry Christ tried, through parable and discourse, to make clear the character of the kingdom. The minds of His best disciples could not rise at once to the plane of his grand conceptions, but He was patient with them, and gradually opened their eyes to the great light as they were able to bear it, until, after His ascension, they seemed for the first time to take in the thought of what was meant when He taught them the greatest of all prayers: "Thy kingdom come"-when He sent them out to proclaim "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." It was not to be confined to one country. were to stand alike in it. Citizenship in it was to be free to all. The sovereign's death laid the corner-stone on which the whole structure was to rest. Jesus looked forward to His death. He spoke of it frequently, and tried to prepare His followers for it. He wanted them to understand that it was a part of His plan-in fact, of

The members of this kingdom, thus strangely established, were to be bound to their king by the bond of a strong and personal affection. A strange method of government-the kingdom of love, The kingdoms of the earth before and since have relied largely upon force. They have fallen man's friends, and they fought des- | extended their kingdoms by power and perately, one of them drawing a revolver | armies. Napoleon was astonished at this character of Jesus' kingdom, and said: "Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and myself founded great empires; but upon what did the creation of our genius depend? Upon force. Jesus alone founded His empire upon love, and to this day millions would die for Him.'

In concluding his discourse, the pastor eloquently said: "Oh, it is the hand that was once pierced by the nails that now holds the sceptre of power. It is the brow that once bore the thorns that now wears

the crown."

Work of American Tract Society. Rev. E. M. Wherry, secretary of the Imported Swedish dried beans at Van American Tract Society, is in the city, and | Pelt's.

yesterday he addressed several congrega-tions on the subject of the society. The society has been in existence for about sixty years, and for fifty years has carried on the system of colportage. In that time millions of tracts have been distributed in every known country and in every known language. In the city of Chicago alone tracts in seventeen languages are distributed, and to secure the attention of many people the only way is to have the tracts printed in their own language. The services of the persons that have been employed in the distribution would equal the services of one person for five thousand years. Contributions for carrying on the work were asked from the different congregations.

## VAL KEIFER MISSING

He Disappears Mysteriously with Two of His Children.

His Wife and Daughter Unacquainted with Their Whereabouts-Believed to Have Gone to Oregon.

Valentine Keifer, a wealthy property owner and former business man, is missing from his home, No. 258 West Michigan street. Two little daughters, aged ten and twelve years, are also absent, presumably with their missing parent. The disappearance of Keifer occurred two weeks ago. It is shrouded in mystery, even to his wife and oldest daughter, Miss Josie Keifer, aged about eighteen. The Keifers occupied a pleasant home at No. 258 West Michigan street, where the wife and daughter yet remain. The disappearance of the husband and father with the two little girls, Pearl and Amber, has been religiously kept from the public, although the immediate neighborhood has been cognizant of it for more than a week. Mrs. Keifer flatly declined to discuss her affairs, but to a reporter who called last Friday she admitted that her husband was not at home and that she could not say where he was. She is about thirty-five years of age and is the second wife of Keifer, who several years ago left his first wife in Cincinnati under peculiar circumstances. They were subsequently divorced, and she still resides in the Queen City with two children. A year or two later Keifer was married again in this city to his present wife. He was then a young man and embarked in the grocery business at the corner of West and Michigan streets. He was familiar with the business, having owned a grocery while he lived in Cincinnati. His business flourished, and six years ago he disposed of it. Keifer had accumulated considerable money through thrift and energy, and it is now estimated that he is worth \$50,000. It is supposed that he took a large supply of funds with him when he left two weeks ago. The domestic life of the Kiefers has, until

the recent trouble, been smooth and uneventful, so far as known. With their three children they lived for many years on Michigan street, happy and contented. Shortly after he sold his business here Keifer took his family West. He settled in Kansas, remaining there until a few months ago. When they returned to Indianapolis it was not his intention to go into business again, and he occupied his time in looking after his property. Apparently, he was devoted to his wife and children. Mrs. Keifer saw nothing that would indicate a difference in his affections, and when the blow came it was unlooked-for, and fell with great severity. A week ago last Sat-urday Keifer disappeared. Shortly after noon on that day he abruptly remarked to his wife that their little daughters, Pearl and Amber, were wearing their hair in a style sadly out of fashion, and suggested that they should have their "bangs" trimmed. Mrs. Keifer made no demur to the suggestion, and her husband instructed her to prepare the children for a trip down town, stating that he would take them to the barber before returning. Without a thought of anything unusual, Mrs. Kelfer carefully attired the children for the street, her husband awaiting the completion of their toilets outside the house. Pearl and Amber playfully tossed their mother a good-bye kiss, and the trio left together. The mother watched them until they disappeared in the distance, and, as it may be, out of her life entirely. Since the moment her husband and daughters left her presence she has had no word from them, and is utterly in the dark as to their where-

Keifer has several relatives in Indianapolis, but apparently none of them know where he has gone. It is intimated that he went directly to Chicago, with his two children, but nothing positive is known. His wife entertains the idea that he may possibly have gone to Portland, Ore., although she has had no information to that effect. She states that some time ago he proposed that they remove to the Northwest, but she objected to the arrangement. She told him that he would not be satisfied there, but suggested that he make another trip West for his own pleasure. Before taking himself off so mysteriously, Kelfer gave his family no inkling of his intentions, and it was understood that the household was to remain here. Mrs. Keifer will not suffer from the desertion, as she is left with a comfortable share of her husband's property, much of which they owned in common. She deplores the manner of his leaving, and is greatly grieved on account of the absence of the little girls, who were bright, affectionate children, of whom she was very proud. She has left to comfort her the grown daughter, who is sadly at a loss to understand her father's strange conduct. Keifer is about forty years old, and Many rumors are affoat among the relatives and friends of the family, but the wife and daughter studiously refrain from

making any comment. A CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGE.

Editor Wayland Talks to a Large Audi-

ence About a Novel Plan. J. A. Wayland, editor of the Greensburg Coming Issue, addressed a large meeting at Mansur Hall, last night, his subject be-"Co-operation." After a few remarks on the fact that the advantages of co-operation were generally known, he dwelt on the building of a co-operative village which he and others have in contemplation. He said that one thousand acres would be bought in Tennessee, where the colonizers to the number of five hundred would build up a city. He stated that land had been offered as a donation, but the men in charge refused to accept it as a gift, saying they wished to show that labor could take care of itself. There are seven manufactories in view for location at this town. Each man will be paid a regulated sum of money for wages, but only allowances will be made for the exact time worked. There are a number of rich men who are interested in this scheme, and, though donating probably great sums of money, they will ask for no more consideration than that received by the poorest one. Each man will be a stockholder in the town, and will receive benefits or bear losses, accordingly as it may be, equally with the others. The singular point about this feature of the scheme is that nothing is asked by the originators. They say that sufficient money has been collected to put the plan into successful operation, and after that time the earnings of the colony are expected to be sufficient to pay expenses and leave a balance, which will be distributed equally. Mr. Wayland will leave to-day for Tennessee to select the site for the building of the town. He is very sanguine as to the result of the undertaking, and gives as proof of his opinion that there are several other such towns now in successful operation throughout the country.

Meeting of Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. The Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. convenes at Lafayette to-morrow morning, N. S. Byram and J. A. Dynes, members of the grand lodge committee; J. J. Carriger, J. M. Bohmie, J. T. Francis, Edward Booz, representatives from this city; D. J. H. Carson, of West Indianapolis; Dr. Brown, of Brightwood; O. R. Weaver and Col. W. T. Royse will leave this morning to attend

the session. Wants the Money.

Receiver Failey, of the Order of the Iron Hall, has applied to the St. Louis courts to have \$44,000 now in the hands of Brackenridge Jones, the local receiver, trans-mitted to him. Judge Klein, before whom the case was brought Saturday, decided to lay the whole matter over until March 3, in order to give the St. Louis branches time to determine what course is for their

THE CUSTOMS OF COREA

A Missionary to That Country Tells of Its People and Manners.

Mr. Lee's Lecture at Mayflower Church in Aid of Mission Work-Curious Laws and Language.

Graham Lee, a Corean missionary, lectured on the manners, customs and people of that peninsula at the Mayflower Congregational Church last night. Mr. Lee spent a year and a half in the country, and has but recently returned to solicit aid for the missions there. He sailed from San Francisco in August of 1892 and landed at Chemulpo on Sept. 1. Here he disembarked and boarded a small river steamer and proceeded up the river Han to Seoul, the capital of Corea. The description of the country along the river was graphic and realistic to such an extent that the auditor saw the bare hills pictured in his imagination. The picture unfolded was that of a placid river flowing through a country totally devoid of trees, though there was an abundance of shrubbery skirting the river banks on either side. The absence of trees was explained to be due to the efforts to rid the country of the tigers which once infested it. The Coreans conceived the idea of felling all trees and thus destroying the lairs haunted by the ferocious beasts. The only trees that are permitted to grow are pine trees, which are planted for fuel. They are grown and harvested each year. The small trees grow to a height of about two and one-half or three feet during a year, when they are cut and dried for fuel. The climate of the country is mild and healthful.

By a law that has come down from the past centuries the gates, which afford the only means of ingress and egress to a Corean city, are closed at a given hour early in the evening, and to keep them open after that hour means death to the keeper. The law does not affix a penalty, however, for his assisting persons to scale the wall, and the gate keeper receives many "perqs" by assisting belated travelers to scale the wall party, in which there were two ladies and a two weeks' old babe, were compelled to enter the city in this way, except the baby, which was pushed under the gate. The Corean people are an amiable race, but exceedingly curious, having a very strong penchant for peering into every nook and corner of a stranger's luggage and eyeing him curiously. The dress of the people is indicative of their station and civil condi-tion. Every man is a boy until he marries, even should he remain a bachelor all his life, and every male person is a man from the time he marries, should that be at the age of ten years. All unmarried men wear long hair, hanging loosely down their back, and all married men shave the top of the scalp and wear their hair rolled in a sort of a Psyche knot, which protrudes straight up from the crown of the head, instead of after the fashion of the American Psyche knot. The style of hat worn indicates the wearer's vocation in life, and sometimes the state of his love affairs, as all persons under engagement to marry wear a small round straw hat. A very convenient custom of the country is that relating to mourners. Every Corean mourns the death of a parent after the custom of the country. He attires himself in sack-cioth and wears a mourner's hat. Before his face he continually carries a screen to hide himself from the public. This is kept up for a period of three years, during which time the mourner must do no work. must do no work. The language of the country Mr. Lee describes as abominable. It is difficult to master on account of the many variations

of the verbs according to the station occupied by the person spoken to, the person spoken of or the person speaking. The form of verb used in addressing a servant varies from that employed in speaking to the master. These variations were illustrated by Mr. Lee by giving the salutation, "How do you do?" in eight different forms, all of which are used in Corea. The master of a house would feel insulted if addressed in a form of the verb beneath the Mr. Lee then gave a brief history of the missionary work which has been carried on in that country and the progress made. He described his first Sabbath in the Oriental peninsula, when he heard a sermon preached in Corean language. He was not able to understand a word that was said, but was well aware that the speaker, Mr. Saw, a convert, was deeply in earnest about what he said. He described in detail a journey from Seoul to Ping Yang, a city in the northern part of the peninsula for the purpose of establishing a mission there. The journey was made on the backs of small ponies, which perform the same service in Corea that the pack mules of the Rockies perform in those mountains. The principal food of the natives is rice and kimchi, a sort of pickled cabbage somewhat resembling sauerkraut, but with a smell very much akin to limburger cheese, the mixture being strongly seasoned with pepper. The rooms of the Corean inns are very small, about 8x8 feet, with mud walls and paper doors. Mr. Lee had a translation of a letter written by a native convert named Kim to a Chicago Sunday school, and read it to the audience. The letter displayed a humility and devotion seldom found in more enlightened writers. In concluding Mr. Lee made a strong appeal

to be thus applied. ONE OF KELLAR'S MYSTERIES.

for assistance to prosecute the work being done in Corea, and a collection was taken

Long-Distance Mind Reading at the Journal Office Last Evening.

Magician Kellar, who is at the Grand this week, talked of his art last night to a small circle of acquaintances and performed several "tricks" that were wholly incomprehensible. Mr. Kellar has traveled through India and other countries of the Orient, and also through Africa, where he has met the "fakirs" whose proficiency in the black art is proverbial. Mrs. Kellar travels with her husband, and is quite as mystifying in her ability to perform the phenomenal. An illustration was given by her last night of a wonderful mental something that has so bewildered the reporter that he knows not what to call it. The precaution taken by a newspaper man, possessed with the usual skepticism of the profession, to prevent deception of any sort, was positive assurance of the genuineness of the proceeding. The newspaper man, Mr. Kellar and another were present in the Journal editorial rooms. Kellar suggested that the newspaper man think of a certain card in a pack and then write to Mrs. Kellar, who was in her room at the Bates House, asking her to name the card he had in mind. The newspaper man wrote upon a slip of paper "the six of spades." While this was being done Mr. Kellar sat with his back to the writer, and after the name of the card thought of had been written the paper was folded and Mr. Kellar not permitted to see it at any time. A note was then addressed to Mrs. Kellar asking her to say what card had been chosen. There were no cards shown and it was purely a mental operation. The note addressed to Mrs. Kellar was written by the newspaper man, and at no time did it pass into the hands of Mr. Kellar. It was given to a messenger, by whom it was taken to the hotel. Here it was handed to the clerk, who gave it in charge of a bell boy to deliver to Mrs. Kellar. The messenger waited at the clerk's desk for an answer, which was brought down by the bell boy. At no time did Mr. Kellar leave the room or have the least communication with the messenger or other person into whose hands the note passed. The answer of Mrs. Kellar was delivered at the Journal office by the messenger and opened by the newspaper man who had written the note. The reply read as follows: "You have selected the six of spades."

AMUSEMENTS.

The local theaters will offer a varied line of attractions this week. Kellar, the magician, assisted by his wife and others, will be at the Grand to-night and until Wednesday, the engagement including a midweek matinee. Kellar's entertainment embodies a variety of new things in magic art, and the performance, according to all accounts, is one that will mystify and please the audience.

English's will remain closed until Thursday night, when Ed Marble's rovel play, "Tuxedo," will be presented b. a large company of singers and comedians. Hughey Dougherty's world's fair minstrels will appear as a part of the combination. The Park will have two attractions this

titled "Finnigan's Ball." The engagement will open this afternoon and is for three Beginning Thursday afternoon the well-known soubrette, Mattle Vickers, will fill out the week at the Park, presenting, Thursday and Friday, "The Circus Queen," and Saturday "Jacquine," both new to this

Russell Brothers' Comedians will be at the Empire all this week, commencing with a matinee to-day. This company includes the Russell brothers, John and James, protean artists; Belle Birbeck, the grotesqu contortion dancer; the Fremonts, Charles and Lottie, in a comic sketch; Alburtus and Bartram, novelty club jugglers; Annie Russell, comedienne; Sam Bernard, the popular German comedian and mimic; Lizzie Ray-mond, serio-comic; Drumond and Staley, the musical blacksmiths, and others. There will be an amusing afterpiece. The Elks are making active prepara-tions for their entertainment Wednesday

sale opens to-day at noon. Mae Brooklyn's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.-The funeral of Mae Brooklyn, the actress, of A. M. Palmer's "Alabama" company, who committed suicide here last Thursday, was held from an undertaking establishment here to day. The services were of the simplest na-ture, and only members of the company to which the deceased belonged were admitted to the parlor. This evening the remains were shipped to New York for interment.

SUPT. POWELL'S ARREST.

The Chief's Experience with California Quail and a Farmer Some Years Ago.

Superintendent Powell and his wife leave this afternoon for a several weeks' visit in the South, the objective point being St. Augustine, Fla. While he was sitting in his office, last evening, discussing his prospective trip with his men, he grew reminiscent, and, after a few moments of thought, startled his hearers with the unexpected statement that he had once been under arrest. "Doss" Shafer, the telephone man, was so overcome by this announcement that he was unable to attend to his duties for several minutes, while Captain Quigley, Sergeant Stout and the others present were scarcely less affected. "Yes," continued the Superintendent, "I was under arrest, though I never was held to await trial. It all came about in this way: In the latter part of the eighties I was traveling at random with my family in wagon in northern California. My wife's health was very poor, and so I disposed of my business and decided to roam around the country in a wagon fixed to perfection for such travels, which we did for seven months. We were traveling along in the afternoon, one day, at a slow, easy pace. My boy was driving, while I was walking behind. Seeing a ciump of bushes a short distance from the roadside, I made my way to them, thinking that perhaps I could find some berries. I told my boy to drive on, and that I would soon overtake them. Reaching the spot, I found no berries, and sat down for a few moments to cool and rest myself. I had a gun with me, and this I laid beside me on the grass. As I was casually glancing around at the scenery I noticed a covey of quail at a distance of about a hundred feet from me, and which had not detected my presence. Now, the California quail are much finer than those of this part of the country, and the temptation was so great that my gun naturally rose to my shoulder and I fired. knew that it was not quail season, but I let them have it just the same. Priding myself on my marksmanship as I saw several of the birds fall, I was making my way to pick them up, when I heard loud shouts from a cornfield close by, coming nearer and nearer, accompanied by the fierce barking of a bulldog. 'Now,' said I to myself, 'Powell, you are in for it,' as I saw a great long fellow come running towards me, all the while brandishing a gun in a threatening manner. 'What are you doing?" he demanded. 'Don't you know that the law is not in force that allows you to kill quail?' I told him that I was an Eastern man and did not know the limit of the law. I also explained to him that my wife and family were on ahead of me, but he was obdurate. He informed me that the law allowed farmers to arrest any person who violated the game laws, and was promptly told that I was under ar-rest and must accompany my captor. We started toward a town about two miles distant, and soon caught up with my wagon. The roadside was dampened with tears as I explained matters to my family. The farmer was duly affected, and soon after said that he guessed he didn't want to arrest me very badly. I took him aside, made it all right with him, and was allowed to depart in peace. But, gentle-men, you can see for the short time of half an hour I was under arrest." The men promptly assured him that it was a narrow escape, and lingered after-

happy trip through the sunny South. The Genesis of Parties. "The Genesis of Parties" was the subject of a talk before the Progress Club by Charles X. Matthews, editor of the Nonconformist, yesterday afternoon. The address was in fact an appeal to members of both the old political parties to desert their standards and flock to the Populist party. The basis of this appeal was the statement that the principles of both parties were essentially the same and it was useless to have two parties fighting for the same principles when the same purpose could be accompled. ciples when the same purpose could be ac-complished by combining the two shows un-der one tent at one price of admission, the combined show to be the Populist party.

wards some few minutes to wish him a

The Death of Howard H. French. Howard H. French, who died the 17th inst., was one of the best-known of the numerous commercial travelers who make their headquarters in this city, and one of the most active and influential members of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club. He was born in Ohio, Nov. 6, 1851, and came to Indianapolis early in 1885. He leaves a wife but no children. The time of his funeral will be announced after it is known, when absent relatives can arrive. It will take place from his late residence, corner of Talbot avenue and Fourteenth street.

## BIG REDUCTION

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